

ABSTRACT

A method of servicing a catalytic reactor system, comprising an abatement of at least one hazardous substance from the catalytic reactor system while preserving activity of a catalyst contained therein. A method of servicing a catalytic reactor system, comprising oxidizing the catalytic reactor system at a temperature of from about 350° F to about 500° F to abate at least one hazardous substance from the catalytic reactor system and reducing servicing time by about 50% of a time required for complete regenerative oxidation of the catalytic reactor system. A method of servicing a catalytic reactor system, comprising abating at least one hazardous substance from the catalytic reactor system such that a fouling rate of a catalyst contained therein is substantially the same before and after the servicing. A method of controlling an oxidation procedure in a catalytic reactor system, comprising: oxidizing the catalytic reactor system at a temperature of from about 350° F to about 500 °F; monitoring abatement of at least one hazardous substance within the catalytic reactor system; and controlling the oxidation in response to the monitoring such that activity of a catalyst contained therein is preserved and the at least one hazardous substance is oxidized to a safe exposure level.